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[1381]

AFTER-THE-WAR CONDITIONS THE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITY.

[BY FRANCIS H. SISON, VICE-PRESIDENT,
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.]

Japan, like Germany, will have the advantage in the reconstruction period of a leadership in which political, industrial, and social elements representative of the nation as a whole are fused. Japan is not a democracy, and is accordingly able to arrive at decisions more quickly, and to advance general policies more effectively, than is a country where public opinion holds chief authority over the character and extent of financial and commercial undertakings. In the main, Japan is committed to a programme of governmental initiative, regulation, and support, which is carrying the suggestion of imperial wealth and efficiency and power into every activity, either of commencement, or reorganization, or extension, upon which her producers and distributors of goods and services are adventuring.

The Government has sent Commissions abroad to study the methods of commercial competition, and the possibilities of new markets. It is spending money lavishly to stimulate shipbuilding. It is improving the railroads and ports. Through the Department of Productive Industry it is making arrangements to supply raw materials and machinery for finished manufactures. Under treaties future buyers in the persons of emigrants are being distributed to undeveloped countries. By agreements with other nations future fields for industrial and commercial expansion are being prepared. It is reforming financial laws to permit banking institutions to render every possible service to manufacturers and traders.

The people of Japan are being stimulated to eager contemplation of the opportunity peace will bring for enlarged effort and increased wealth. Their hopes spring the easier for what their country has done in the last three years. They have seen Japan come gracefully from under the crushing burden of the Russo-Japanese war debt which entailed an annual interest payment of \$30,000,000. The trade position has changed from imports of \$364,715,500 and exports of \$316,230,000 in 1913 to imports of \$517,381,000 and exports of \$601,236,000 in 1917, an increase of 49 per cent in imports and of 133 per cent in exports. No such result was attainable by Japan situated as she is on the other side of the world, merely because of a logical change in trade currents growing out of the war, but rather because her merchants and manufacturers pushed their interests at the opportune moment.

Hardly was Japan set upon her course before the United States entered the war with resultant restrictions on imports and exports. Russia threw herself upon Germany's mercy and ceased to be a market for anything, and the general circumstances of the war operated to retard further phenomenal growth of foreign trade. During 1917 imports increased 32 per cent and exports 100 per cent over those of 1916, but during 1918 imports increased twice as fast as exports. Nevertheless, it is indicative of real expansion of profitable business that, while the imports of half-manufactures increased \$29,631,277 in 1917 over 1916, the imports of manufactured goods increased only \$8,300,000 and that the big increases of imports in 1918 were in raw cotton, salt-peter, iron, steel and pulp and in the machinery by which these raw materials were to be turned into finished products.

Such a growth in foreign trade has been accomplished only by an increased production at home, and the Japanese see that the proportion of this trade which they will retain after the war depends largely upon the measures taken now to continue that increased production. For that reason concerns of every kind are combining either through amalgamation or by adopting agreements covering particular activities. There are increasing their capitalization. In many instances they are diversifying their efforts, and examples are numerous of preparations to extend corporate management over several closely related businesses.

China is regarded as an integral part of this programme. Japanese companies are reaching out over the country, testing its raw material resources, forming corporations, preparing a market for increased sale of manufactured articles. Six of the largest Japanese firms have combined to place joint loans there. Another company has been formed to handle the industrial enterprises in China of several smaller firms. The China-Japan Industrial Development Company, backed by both Chinese and Japanese capital, is an example of Japan's desire to co-operate with rather than to dominate China. In Chosen, the Mitsui Bishi Co. is preparing to erect a \$10,000,000 steel plant, with a capacity of 90,000 tons a year. By the end of this year Japan expects to be able to turn out 1,150,000 tons of iron and 1,650,000 tons of steel. In five years she expects to produce 1,500,000 tons of iron and 2,140,000 tons of steel annually. Japanese capitalists have proposed that they finance the operation of certain iron mines in Canada in order to assure their manufacturers of ample supplies.

For the last three years Japan has been benefiting from Germany's withdrawal from foreign trade. She has benefited in the first place by being forced to find at home or to produce herself the raw materials and finished products which Germany supplied, and again she has benefited by selling her own products to countries which formerly bought from Germany. Japan is making every effort to keep the buying world's attention upon herself, and new enterprises are constantly entering the field formerly dominated by the Germans. Because of their imitative skill and their supply of cheap labour the Japanese are particularly well equipped to compete for this kind of business.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE PLACE.

[BY LIEUT. A. A. MILNE.]

The Herr Kapitan Pumpnickel entered the room and saluted.

"You sent for me, General!"

Ludendorff nodded.

"Yes. You have been recommended to me as a suitable man. You were a house-agent before the war—is that right?"

"Yes, General."

"You wrote the advertisements for your firm, the descriptions of houses you were letting or selling, is that so?"

"Yes, General."

"You have been suggested to me as a fit person to write my communications for me. The Officer who has been doing it has had a nervous breakdown—overstrain. Do you think you could take his place?"

"I think so, General. I have always followed the official reports with great interest, and I feel that I know what is wanted."

"All that is wanted is that the information which we shall give you here should be put into a readable and—er—sensible form."

"Quite so, General. One must educate the public up to it, so to speak. One does not want to be crude. I learnt that in my own profession."

Ludendorff looked at him thoughtfully for a moment, and then pointed to a chair.

"Sit down at that table. Take a pen. Now then, we'll see what you can do. We are holding the town of A. Our line runs North and South. B is three miles East of A, C is two miles East of B, and D is a mile East of C. The British attack at dawn and by the evening are in D. Break the news to the German public in four bulletins."

"Quite so, General," said Pumpnickel, and began to write. He wrote for ten minutes, and then looked up.

"Finished!" said Ludendorff. "All right, read them to me."

"Pumpnickel read.

"German official. Afternoon. Preceded by masses of tanks the British attacked our lines in front of A. They collapsed with heavy losses before the valour of our infantry and artillery. Numbers of tanks were shot to pieces. A vigorous counter-attack thrust them back to the point of departure, leaving 50 prisoners in our hands. Once more the British have suffered a bloody defeat."

"Co. on," said Ludendorff.

"Night. Undisturbed by their defeat earlier in the day the British renewed their thrust upon our defensive line to the East of B. All attacks collapsed with heavy losses. An irresistible counter-attack by Prussians, Hessians and Wurtembergers completely restored to us the village of B, which we now hold in its entirety."

"We've certainly got the idea," murmured Ludendorff.

"Then we come to the next day," said Pumpnickel. "Afternoon. The British continue to employ their storming troops in the vain endeavour to wrest ground from it. Many strong attacks, brought forward in thick waves, broke down before our defensive positions at C. Over a hundred tanks were shot to pieces in front of the village. At the close of the fighting, our line which projected far into the enemy's positions, was withdrawn according to orders, without hindrance from the British."

"He paused, and Ludendorff looked up.

"Yes," he said.

"German official. Night, read Pumpnickel. Lieutenant Schlessinger shot down his 67th aeroplane."

"There was a moment's silence.

"Is that all?" said Ludendorff.

"That is all, General."

Ludendorff stood up.

"Good," he said. "Then I shall expect you here this evening."

"It's just like getting back to one's own work," murmured Pumpnickel to himself as he withdrew.

The scarcity of dyes has been felt very keenly by the textile industries of Japan and for the last three years the Government has been encouraging the formation of dye industries by granting subsidies. The amount of the subsidies is sufficient to enable the companies to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital, and they are to be given for a period of ten years.

Unprecedented profits have been earned by the shipping companies as a result of the increase in foreign trade, and the arrival of additional tonnage is going on at top speed. Practically every one of the owning companies has increased its capital with the purpose of making extensions. Several new routes have been established.

In response to protests against further subsidies the usual subsidy period of four years has been divided and the present allotments will run only to the end of next year. With one exception the amounts have been reduced. The Government maintains that the subsidies are necessary offsets for special obligations and burdens which are imposed upon the shipping companies in the interest of the Empire as a whole. The idea that subsidization implies rights of supervision and regulation is being carried out in all new enterprises to which the Government gives financial assistance.

The close and necessary relation between adequate banking facilities and the expansion of foreign trade is recognized in the arrangements which the Japanese are making to have branch banks at every point where their merchants touch. A banking commission recently completed a tour of South America and decided that banks should be established at Santiago, Valparaiso, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Manaoas.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has perfected arrangements for regular advances to Japanese merchants in the United States, Hawaii, Canada, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Java. The Industrial Bank of Japan has been accorded the privilege of issuing loans guaranteed by the Government and is to co-operate closely with the Oriental Industrial Development Company, a private concern, which recently increased its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

CAPT. FRYATT'S MURDER. NEW LIGHT ON THE TRAGEDY.

[BY LIEUT. A. A. MILNE.]

On the second anniversary of the execution of Captain Fryatt, the following report on his capture, trial, and execution was recently received by Mr. O. Busk, of the Great Eastern Railway, from Mr. William Hartnell, who was the first officer of the *Brussels* at the time of her capture in 1916, and who is now interned in Holland:—

Sir,—This being the first opportunity since the capture of the *Brussels* in 1916, I will endeavour to give you details of the capture and happenings up to July 27th, this being the date of Captain Fryatt's death. I beg to report that on June 22nd the steamship *Brussels* left Rotterdam with cargo and passengers for Tilbury, stopping at the Hook of Holland. She left the Hook Quay at eleven p.m. on that day, the weather being very fine and clear. All saloon and cabin lights were extinguished before passing the North Pier Light. Directly after passing it, a very bright light was shown from the beach, about four miles north of the Hook, followed by a bright star, such as a rocket would throw. After a lapse of ten minutes this was repeated. On both occasions Captain Fryatt and myself remarked upon it, as we had never seen similar lights on any previous occasions. After passing the North Pier Light, all Board of Trade Regulation Lights were darkened. Five miles west of the light vessel, a very small craft, probably a submarine not submerged, commenced mousing the letter "S" at intervals. No other lights were visible.

After running for one hour and thirty minutes, an extra sharp look-out was kept for a steamer that was going in the same direction and without lights, the port and starboard lights of the *Brussels* being put on for the time being. At 12.40 craft without lights were seen at a point on the starboard bow, travelling at a great speed in the opposite direction. These proved to be German destroyers of the latest type, five in all. Two came alongside on the starboard side, and one on the port side, the other two following close behind. During the time the destroyers were approaching their commanders were shouting orders to stop, asking the name of the ship, and threatening to fire on us. No firing occurred, however. As soon as the Captain Fryatt was assured that the destroyers were German, he gave orders for all passengers to be ready to take to the boats if necessary, and quietly instructed me to destroy all despatches and official papers. His instructions were carried out, and as the last bag was destroyed, German scummen, armed with pistols and bombs, appeared on the starboard alleyway. I passed through the saloon to the deck, and met more German scummen, who were driving all the crew they could find over the rail on to the destroyers. I was ordered over the rail, but refused to go, and then met the officer who came on board to take charge. He requested me to show him to the bridge, which I did. He greeted Captain Fryatt, and congratulated himself over the great prize.

Satisfied that all was well, the destroyers left and made for Zeebrugge. The course was given for the Schouwbank light vessel, and the order was given for full-speed ahead, but no reply came from the engine-room, as the engineers had been driven over the side with the majority of the crew. This greatly excited the German officer, who drew his revolver and threatened to shoot Captain Fryatt and myself if we failed to assist him, and to blow up the ship if the orders to the engine-room were not complied with at once. It was some minutes before the German officer could be convinced that the engineers and most of the crew were on the destroyers. He then ordered his own men to the engine-room, and instead of going full-speed ahead, the engines were put on full-speed astern. This also angered the officer, and matters became very unpleasant on the bridge. I was ordered to go to the engine-room to inform the Germans of their mistake. By this time the steam was greatly falling back, owing to the stokers being away, and the order was given that all on board, except Captain Fryatt and myself, should maintain steam till the ship arrived at Zeebrugge. On reaching the Schouwbank light vessel the German flag was hoisted, and directly after the Flushing mail boat for Tilbury passed quite close.

Captain Fryatt was assured that soon after her arrival at Tilbury the capture of the *Brussels* would be reported. The *Brussels* was met and escorted by several aeroplanes to Zeebrugge, where the destroyers were already moored. On arrival at Zeebrugge the *Brussels* was moored alongside the Mole. The engineers and crew all returned. The crew were sent to their quarters and kept under armed guard. The officers and engineers were placed under a guard in the smoke-room, and Captain Fryatt was in his cabin. The Belgian refugees were closely searched, and landed at Zeebrugge. After a stay of about five hours the *Brussels* left and proceeded to Bruges under her own steam.

For some reason Captain Fryatt was kept in his cabin, and I was sent to the bridge, not to assist or officiate in any way, but simply to stand under guard and to be questioned at intervals by the Germans if they could get the right answers. During the passage from Zeebrugge to Bruges both sides of the canal were thronged in places, and both the soldiers and the marine Landsturm were greatly excited. On reaching Bruges the crew were taken off and sent to a waiting shed. Only Captain Fryatt and myself, with many German officers, remained on board. After we had been questioned at length, Captain Fryatt and I were photographed, and we then joined the crew in the shed, being afterwards taken to a building in the town. All of us, including stewardesses and twenty-five Russians, were packed in, and there was scarcely standing-room.

PACKED IN CATTLE-TRUCKS.

After some hours, following a request to the prison commandant, the stewardesses were allowed separate quarters in the top of the building. Otherwise they were treated in the same way as male prisoners until they were separated to go to a different camp. At three a.m. on June 25th orders came for all to be ready for the train to Germany; the stewardesses joining us at the station. At five a.m. we all left, closely packed in cattle-trucks,

and on arrival at Ghent we were escorted to very dirty and unhealthy quarters underground. At five a.m. on the following day we left Ghent for Germany, via Cologne, where the stewardesses and the Russians were separated to go to other camps. After being exhibited at Berlin, as at Hanover and other stations, the rest went to Ruckleben, where they arrived at five p.m. June 28th. Two days later Captain Fryatt and I received orders to the effect that we were to be prepared to leave the camp at eight p.m. for Bruges on ship's business.

We arrived at Bruges at seven a.m. on July 2nd, after visiting Ostend by mistake on the part of the escort. We reported to the Port Kommandeur at nine a.m., and were taken from him to the town prison and put in cells. From then onwards we were treated as criminals. We were occasionally visited by German officials and questioned as to the submarine and other subjects, on which Captain Fryatt made a clear and open statement to the Germans, with nothing condemning to himself. From the time of being placed in the prison at Bruges to July 15th I saw Captain Fryatt and spoke to him on several occasions, after which I never spoke to him until one hour before he was shot.

I will endeavour to make you understand the so-called tribunal or trial. On July 24th Captain Fryatt and myself were questioned and cross-questioned in the prison, and so far as I could learn, Captain Fryatt never allowed to be departed from his own statement. It was then that we were first informed of the tribunal that was to follow. On July 26th we were told to be ready for the tribunal, which was to take place at Bruges Town Hall on the 27th at eleven a.m. On July 27th at nine a.m. the door of the cell was opened, and an escort was waiting. To my surprise four of the crew were in the waiting-cell. Each man was escorted to the Town Hall, Captain Fryatt and I being the last to go, and placed under a strong guard until the trial began.

At twelve noon Captain Fryatt was called into his place before the so-called Bench, and repeated his previous statement. I followed, and answered questions that appeared to be ridiculous, not appearing either to defend or condemn Captain Fryatt. At the same time an officer in uniform appeared and approached Captain Fryatt and myself, informed us in broken English that he was for the defence. The Naval Kommandeur of the port conducted the trial, and also acted as interpreter. At four p.m. the Naval Kommandeur informed us that all was over so far, and that the decision rested with the naval officers, who had retired to another room, and the verdict would be made known after we had returned to our cells. The officer for the defence then spoke again, and said he would do his utmost to save Captain Fryatt.

CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT.

After being again placed in the cells, the chief warder of the prison came to me at 5.30 p.m. and told me I was to go and stop with Captain Fryatt, as that was his last night. I then met Captain Fryatt, who was very much distressed, not so much because of the verdict, but of the unfair and cowardly manner in which everything was done. He told me himself that he was to be shot on the next morning, and after having a talk for about an hour—it was then 8.30 p.m.—the prison official took his watch from his pocket and said that in a short time the escort would be there, and Captain Fryatt would be shot at 7 p.m. The last twenty-five minutes I spent with him were very appalling. At 6.55 p.m. I wished him "Good-bye," and promised I would deliver his last messages, which were many, and returned to my cell.

Punctually at 7 p.m. a very short distance from the prison walls a band commenced to play, and poor Fryatt was no more. Later the same evening an official came to my cell and described to me, in the best way he could, how Fryatt died. He was shot by sixteen rifles, the bullets of which penetrated through the heart, carrying with them the clothes he was wearing through the body and out at the back.

Sir, I was and am still proud of Captain Fryatt's manly conduct right up to the last, and I may add that there was not a German present at the trial who could face him.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.M.

WINTER UNIFORM.

Blue uniform will, until further orders, be worn for all duties and parades. Helmets will not be worn on any occasion unless specially ordered. Patrolmen not yet in possession of winter uniform must wear white uniform and caps.

November 14th, 1916.

ANOTHER GERMAN MONOPOLY GONE.

For some reason Captain Fryatt was kept in his cabin, and I was sent to the bridge, not to assist or officiate in any way, but simply to stand under guard and to be questioned at intervals by the Germans if they could get the right answers. During the passage from Zeebrugge to Bruges both sides of the canal were thronged in places, and both the soldiers and the marine Landsturm were greatly excited. On reaching Bruges the crew were taken off and sent to a waiting shed. Only Captain Fryatt and myself, with many German officers, remained on board. After we had been questioned at length, Captain Fryatt and I were photographed, and we then joined the crew in the shed, being afterwards taken to a building in the town. All of us, including stewardesses and twenty-five Russians, were packed in, and there was scarcely standing-room.

Mr. Edmund White, at King's College, said that prior to the war a group of Germans had almost a monopoly of monazite, a mineral found in the sand of the seashore in certain parts of the world, from which was obtained thorium nitrate, a white salt which was absolutely essential in the manufacture of gas mantles. It also produced a self-luminous compound for the making of watches and night compasses, and this, in view of the great rarity of radium, was of considerable importance. Up till 1905 monazite was found only in Norway, and cost £20 a pound. Large deposits of monazite and were then found in Brazil, and Germany obtained from the Brazilian Government the sole right to remove it from the shore. Later a French company, working for jewels in Brazil, found monazite. Monazite was discovered in 1910 in Travancore, a native Indian State under British protection. In September, 1914, Mr. White obtained for his company the right to all the monazite in the privately-owned parts of the sea coast of Travancore. Germany had lost the dominion of the gas mantle market, and she need never regain it, if things are properly managed after the war. Mr. White observed that the world used 400 million gas mantles annually.

CELEBRATING THE
ARMISTICE.

AT THE CLUB LUSITANO.

The Portuguese Community held a largely attended meeting at the Club Lusitano on Wednesday evening.

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Consul-General for Portugal, explained that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of deciding how the Portuguese Community should celebrate the glorious news of the Allied victory. He said that the signing of the Armistice should be commemorated in a fitting manner. The Portuguese had been one of Great Britain's allies, Portuguese troops had taken part in the fight and had shed their blood together with the gallant soldiers of the Allies (applause). The victory which the Allied troops had won was, also, a victory for Portugal. (Applause). In order to show their gratification at the glorious result achieved he proposed that a telegram be sent to the President of the Portuguese Republic offering him and the nation the Community's congratulations, and wishing every prosperity to the Motherland. (Applause).

Mr. Silva-Netto, President of the Club Lusitano, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that a ball should be held at the Club Lusitano on a future date to be decided on by a Committee which will be appointed to make the arrangements.

Mr. A. M. F. Soares seconded the proposal, which was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman next called upon Mr. F. X. A. da Silva, President of the Macao Municipal Council, to say a few words.

Mr. Silva delivered an address in which, with patriotic fervour, paying a warm eulogy to the bravery of the Portuguese troops.

Cheers were given for Portugal and its Army and Navy.

Amongst those present were Major Roza, Captains Duarte and Antunes, and Commander M. Carvalho, of the Patria.

AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

At 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday the Jewish Community of Hongkong took part in a thanksgiving service at the Ohel-Leah Synagogue, Kowloon. The Chief Rabbi offered prayers for the success of the Allied Arms.

CELEBRATIONS BY CHINESE COMMUNITY.

The Chinese Community were not lacking in their appreciation of the Allied victory. Social gatherings, where hospitality was dispensed to all and sundry, were numerous, and there was much feasting and rejoicing. The Chinese Club was thrown open to the friends of members. At noon several persons sat down to a well-served tiffin, under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Wong. The health of the Allies was proposed by Mr. Ko Po Sun and was enthusiastically drunk.

The Chairman said that by her ignominious defeat Germany would appreciate the futility of opposing Might to Right. China, being one of Great Britain's allies, had a share in the victory. It was a veritable triumph for all, and they were filled with gladness that the sun was once more beginning to shine on the world. Being business men they could look forward to the active resumption of trade, and the prosperity which must inevitably follow for the Colony. He concluded by praising the pluck and endurance of the Allied armies, who, by their efforts, had achieved a glorious victory, putting an end to the destruction of life and property in Europe and other parts of the world. (Applause).

After tiffin crackers were fired off.

SNATCHING FROM A
EUROPEAN LADY.TWELVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR
FOR A CHINESE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a gold necklace from Miss Enault, a resident of the Hotel Mansions.

Inspector Browne stated that Miss Enault was returning to the Hotel Mansions by way of Pedder Street, and when she was nearing Faulkner's jewellery store, the defendant snatched her necklace.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE.FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE
RECENT BAZAAR.

RECEIPTS	
Kowloon (Mrs. Aiken)	1,250.40
Police (Mrs. Messer and Mrs. King)	770.00
St. Paul's Girls (Miss Wool)	1,000.50
St. Stephen's Girls (Miss Griffin)	664.00
Girls Diocesan School (Miss Skipton)	172.00
Quarry Bay (Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Templeton)	1,100.00
Bellissimo School (Miss Clarke)	1,400.55
Fan Oi (Miss Pitt and Miss E. Ho Fook)	1,151.00
Navy (Mrs. Anderson)	850.23
Stall	85.30
Chips	48.20
Shirts	43.05
Wizard	84.00
Entertainment	1,113.73
Goldfish	232.15
Peak (Mrs. Ritchie)	107.35
Victoria, East Point, Victoria School (Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Cooper)	813.40
Military (Mrs. Robertson)	1,780.80
Sweets	450.10
Teas	114.21
Posters	300.00
Entrance money	35.00
Donation	139.10
	20.00
Total receipts	\$12,935.64

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.	
M.C.L. Cot at Otterclaw	\$1,600.00
Travellers' Orphan Home	1,200.00
Merchant Service Guild Funds	1,700.00
Royal Soldiers' Daughters	1,000.00
St. Dunstan's Home	1,800.00
Children's Ward-Netherbowles	1,800.00
French Convent	250.00
Italian Convent	250.00
L.S.M. Training Home	650.00
Baxter Mission	800.00
Village School Fund	800.00
Diocesan Girls' School	850.00
C.M.S. Victoria Home	1,200.00
Orphan Homes, Scotland	300.00
Balance in hand	138.64
Total	\$12,935.64

A small silk bag (with contents), found on the grounds of Government House after the M.C.L. Bazaar, may be obtained by the owner on application to Mrs. Gurner, H.M.S. Tamar.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT
FUND.

The Treasurer of the above fund acknowledges gratefully the following contributions for the period ended 12th November, 1918:-

J. M. Gordon	\$ 5
W. Brown	5
Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte	10
"A. and F.M."	20
R. Bellies	5
"R. S."	25
"Ken"	5
C. Thorne	10
	\$85

DONATION.	
"A. Friend"	5
	\$90

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club on their ground at 2.15 p.m., to-morrow:-
T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. J. de Rome, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. Hancock, P. Jacks, Major T. A. Robertson, F. Sutton, and E. R. Thomas.

FOOTBALL.

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club in their league match against the Royal Navy at 4 p.m., to-morrow on the Navy ground:-
G. Gerrard; F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, A. N. Othier, and J. D. Carriere; E. Ries; J. Clark, D. Bichelmann, H. McTavish, and T. Jennings. Reserves: T. L. Knight and J. Baamsan.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE
PAUL.

Amidst the thankfulness and rejoicing at the signing of the Armistice, an appeal is made to the public not to forget the local poor. The annual of *fresco fete* organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is approaching, and great efforts are being made to prepare a great variety of attractions for the grand bazaar, which will take place on Sunday, December 8th, from 9 to 11.30 p.m. on behalf of the poor and the Society's cause. Many philanthropic ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised their support, and it is hoped that the public in general will not fail to extend their patronage to this useful institution, which, since its establishment in the Colony fifty-five years ago, has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of every class, irrespective of creed and nationality. There are at present on the Society's list of poor 80 families, comprising 240 persons, of whom 50 are children whose education has to be provided for. The monthly expenditure amounts to upwards of \$200. The Society's funds depend mainly upon the annual fete, the balance required being made up by voluntary contributions.

THE ALLIES' INDICTMENT
OF CHINA.

GRAVE DISSATISFACTION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 2nd.

China as an ally has proved so unsatisfactory that the Allied Governments have addressed the Peking Government on the subject pointing out that China must do her part to ensure a place at the Peace Conference. The advice, embodied in a memorandum, was conveyed in the following paragraphs which, though translations of translations, have been used as correct:-

1.-After her entry into the *Entente* group of belligerent nations and her declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, China demanded from the Allies the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity and appropriation of the surplus of the Customs revenue. This was at once agreed to by the Allies in the hope that China might make good use of these funds so as to develop her industries and supply the Allies with raw materials and promote the common interests of the Allies and China. It is deeply deplored, however, that the money has been squandered in merely prolonging the civil strife. In this way the Allied nations feel that their good-will has not been duly appreciated by China.

2.-Although the War Participation Bureau has been established for a long time it is only such an organ in name. The Army under its control is not properly organised, and no portion of it has ever been actually employed in the world-war. On the contrary, the troops have been used to prosecute the civil war in China.

3.-Bandits are being allowed to create trouble along the Tsin-Pu and Lung-Hai Railways, interrupting traffic and wrecking the lines. As the nationals of the Allies have capital in these railways they have thus sustained losses and suffered directly from the bandit activities.

4.-In appointing Tai Chen-lin as China's representative to the Peace Conference without first obtaining approval from the Allied countries, the Chinese Government seemed to entertain a wish purposefully to embarrass the Allies, and placed herself under suspicion of having been influenced by the enemy.

5.-The object of exercising supervision over enemy property and closing down their establishments is to prevent the enemy from being supplied with funds for intrigues; but in dealing with the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank the Chinese Government failed to have German property carefully investigated and strictly watched.

6.-All enemy organs at Tientsin are not yet closed; (b) the Chinese authorities of Chahar arbitrarily interfered with and stopped the establishment of a motor-car service by the nationals of a certain country (America); (c) all enemy firms at Shanghai are not yet closed. Neglect on the part of the Chinese Government to carry out any of these three measures has caused heavy losses to the Allies.

7.-China's Enemy Trading Act, though already passed by the Cabinet, has not yet been promulgated.

8.-The Hotel Du Nord, an establishment of purely enemy proprietorship, was closed only after repeated strong protests on the part of the Allies. This is one of the proofs that China is not heartily helping the Allies.

9.-In spite of the Allies' repeated requests to dismiss the Taoyin of Heilong, who was reported to have supplied the Bolsheviks with foodstuffs, the Chinese Government has not done so. This shows that the Chinese Government is inclined to give protection to officials who are in communication with the enemy.

10.-China has not yet interned enemy subjects who are notorious for their intrigues in China.

11.-It was agreed upon between China and the Allies that law-suits between Allied and enemy subjects should be tried in Courts at which the Consuls of the nations concerned should be allowed to have seats in order that justice might be assured. Now in the trial of enemy subjects arrested at Tientsin and Urga, the local authorities declined to allow the Allied Consuls to attend the Courts of justice. These cases were not tried publicly, and the enemy subjects were not severely dealt with.

12.-If China will speedily and completely carry out the agreements between her and the Allies in connection with her participation in the European War and also the measures stated above, and discharge faithfully her duties as an allied belligerent, she will be entitled to enjoy equal privileges with the Allies at the Peace Conference to be held after the close of the great war. The ratification of the Chinese Government is called to the various points mentioned above.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CALL TO PRAYER AND
THANKSGIVING.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.-The general impulse to prayer and thanksgiving can have been but partly satisfied by the limited opportunities of last Wednesday morning (and, at the Cathedral, on Thursday morning), necessarily arranged and announced at short notice. Services on the coming Sunday will, doubtless, be of a nature which will express what is in all our minds and hearts, and the undersigned feel sure they may speak for other congregations beside their own in inviting the attendance of their fellow-citizens at the different places of worship.-We are, sir, etc.,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE,
Minister of the Union Church.
H. CORLEY MOYLE,
Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral.
Hongkong, November 14th, 1918.

A JUMP OF FIFTY YEARS.

ASTOUNDING ADVANCE OF
AVIATION.[BY C. G. GREY, EDITOR OF "THE
AEROPLANE."]

Just before the outbreak of war it seemed that aviation in this country was on the verge of expiring. It was true that a big seaplane race round the British Isles was in contemplation, but in several cases the production of the machines entered for that competition represented the last financial gasp of the makers, who had decided to shut down if their machines were not successful and did not attract orders, either from the British or from some other Government.

Three important firms, for lack of British orders, actually sold very expensive seaplanes to Germany just before the war, and the influence of those seaplanes on the design of German seaplanes is observable to this day.

The only firms who were doing anything like real business were one or two who were building machines of Government design and one or two who were building machines of French design. Aeroplanes built to the designs of independent British aircraft firms received practically no support whatever. The proof of this is seen in the fact that when, in July 1914, the R.F.C. held a concentration camp on Salisbury Plain, to which the representatives of all the Foreign Powers were invited-including the German and Austrian military attaches-it was never possible to put more than thirty machines into the air in the day, and every one of those machines was either of Government or of French design.

It was the Royal Naval Air Service which really kept the British aircraft industry alive immediately before the war and during the first year of the war. It is a curious comment on our present superiority in the air over land that the particular firms whose machines have done most to secure that superiority are the very firms which would have expired but for the orders they received from the R.N.A.S.

CHANGED POLICY.

When Mr. Weir, as he then was, came into power in the beginning of 1917, the whole official policy changed. Lord Weir, as he now is, was himself a manufacturer of great experience. It has been his declared policy to give new designs of aircraft every possible chance, with the result that to-day our best aeroplanes and engines, which are also the best aeroplanes and engines in the world, are the products of the British industry.

To-day British aviation leads the world. We have the speediest aeroplanes, we have those which climb fastest, and believe we have those which climb highest. We have the most efficient bombing machines, and we have the machines which have made the longest journeys across seas and continents to reach their particular war areas.

GERMAN CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED.

The Echo de Paris reports that the French Government has resolved to entrust to an international commission, on which all the Allied countries will be represented, the work of establishing acts committed by the Germans on the western front which violate the law of nations.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

CAMP OUTFITS

JAEGER'S PURE WOOL

KHAKI JACKETS

ALL SIZES FROM \$8.50 EACH.

VIYELLA AND CELLULAR

KHAKI SHIRTS

FOX'S SPIRAL AND BOYD'S ELASTIC

KHAKI PUTTEES

MARCHING SOCKS.

REGULATION BOOTS.

KHAKI

TIES, BRACES, SCARVES, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

U. S. RUBBER EXPORT CO.

Manufacturers of:-

Automobile Tyres,
Solid Vehicle Tyres,
Engine Packing,
Hose,
Belting,
Drug Sundries,
Clothing,
Footwear.

Full Range of Samples on display in the Sample Rooms of

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
Keltic

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF
KELTIC SUCCESS:-
"KELTIC'S" are made in
Britain to fit the British
foot, to please the British
taste, to meet every require-
ment for good form and
GOOD WEAR.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate
of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water,
and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid,
Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 21, Des Vaux Road, West HONGKONG

[273]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED from MONDAY (FRIDAY) to MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1918.
By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 15th, 1918. [2868]

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day started Business as a Freight, Share and General Broker.
A. A. ALVES,
Top Floor, York Building,
Phone 1982.
Hongkong, November 14th, 1918. [2869]

TO LET.
From January 1st, 1919.
DESIRABLE 4-ROOM RESIDENCE,
No. 4, Broadwood Road.
Apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Chater Road. [2870]

In the Goods of EDWARD JONES formerly of Hongkong and late of 19, Willow Bank Road, Birkenhead in the County of Chester, England, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 68 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 3 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others within this Colony to send in their Claims to or against the above Estate to the 11th day of December, 1918. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send in their Claims to the undersigned by that time.
Dated the 14th day of November, 1918
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors of the Estate of the above-named deceased,
Hongkong. [2871]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HONKOW, F. J. R. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THUR, and J. E. DANIELSEN, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

THURSDAY,
the 28th day of NOVEMBER, 1918, at their Auction Rooms at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Rural Building Lots Nos. 37 and 38, and known as "Smith's Villa," The Peak,
IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 38,900 square feet or thereabouts. It is situate a well-built European Bungalow, which contains 6 Good Rooms, a Pantry, a Drying Room, and a spacious Hall. There is a Large Basement below, in which are situate the Servants Room and Kitchen. There is also a Tennis Court and Garden.
The Property is held for the residue of a term of 70 years from the 29th November, 1882. The Crown Rent is \$502 per annum.

THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED SUBJECT TO A RESERVED PRICE OF \$25,500.
Particulars and conditions of Sale and Inspection Orders may be had from: Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers. [2860]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters,
Park Road. [2862]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

will hold
THEIR 36TH ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"

in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, ON SUNDAY,
DECEMBER 8th, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Admission \$1.

Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Admission Free.
In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.

Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2851]

INTIMATIONS

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

DINNER DANCES

will be held at

WISEMAN'S CAFE

on

SATURDAY EVENING

this week.

Ticket for Dinner & Dances... \$2.

Dinner or Dance only ... \$1.

Dancing till midnight.

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED

TELEPHONE 407.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

[2868]

INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH,
1918, AT 5.30 P.M. [2860]

LOST.

A LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG with no notch on the colour since he 5th inst.
Finder will be rewarded and anyone found detaining same after this Notice will be prosecuted.
Reply to—
S. F. Office,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2865]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERS. [2839]

FOR SALE.

THE WONDER BUILDER TINKERTOY

will construct a thousand different
Marvellous Moving Figures:
Merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels,
Wind & Airships, Towers,
Automobiles, Bridges, Motors,
Animals, Letters,
&c. &c. &c.,
GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG. [2841]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press." [2824]

GROUND TO LET.

A WHITFIELD ROAD CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Voeux Road Central. [2819]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2840]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building. [2800]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wongsheichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2839]

PEAK HOUSE FOR SALE.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, 5 Rooms, Healthiest Locality, finest views.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY [2850]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [2853]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL

ANTISEPTIC AND

PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention

of

Influenza, Cold in the Head,

Nasal Catarrh,

Etc. Etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 18.

119.

BIRTH.

OZORIO.—At 14, Macdonnell Road, on November 14th, to Dr. and Mrs. OZORIO, a daughter. [2872]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, November 15th, 1918.

SIBERIA'S FUTURE.

EVENTS are marching with such startling rapidity in these days that it is difficult to follow the world-wide changes that are taking place. Empires are falling to pieces and from their ruins new States are springing into existence. The vision of Empire, the dream of Asiatic Imperialism, which lured the Russian autocrats to their destruction, has passed away never again to disturb the peace of the Far East. If the inefficiency and treachery of the Russian Court precipitated and made successful the Bolshevism of this year, the wild dreams of the advocates of the "forward" policy in Mongolia, Manchuria and even in China, with their inevitable consequences of a conflict with Japan, sowed the seeds of the crop of tares which have almost choked Russia during the last few months. Eight years ago M. Sazonov warned the Duma against shifting the centre of gravity of the Russian Empire eastwards. "We should not forget, gentlemen," he said, "that Russia is a European Power; that our State fabric was put together, not on the banks of the Black Irtysh, but on those of the Dnieper and the Moskva." His warning came too late. Russia in Europe is now in a state of disintegration; Russia in Asia no longer exists.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KETTLER MEMORIAL DESTROYED IN PEKING.

PEKING, November 14th.
The Von Kettler Memorial, which Germany compelled China to erect in the principal street of Peking, is being destroyed by Franco-Italian returned soldiers assisted by certain Allied civilians. The Chinese authorities are sympathetically indifferent, preferring the structure to be removed by foreigners unofficially than by the Chinese Government officially. The citizens are greatly interested, especially as the operations indicate enthusiasm with little practical application.

The Chinese are participating with the Allies in the peace celebrations.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."] [2865]

CANTON, November 14th.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN SHAMEN.

Germany's acceptance of the Allied conditions for an armistice has been enthusiastically celebrated in Shamen. In addition to many other expressions of satisfaction, a lantern procession was carried out last night. A great influence upon the people's feelings has been created by the spectacle of the Union Jack flying above the German Consulate; it is regarded as a sign that Germany is doomed.

The Canton Authorities and civilians are to celebrate the victory of the Allies to-day.

THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

The French Consul in Shamen has addressed the Canton Parliament on the subject of the French War Loan, pointing out that it offers an opportunity for the Chinese in the South, who are desirous of fulfilling their duties to the Allies to follow the example set in Shanghai and other ports.

GERMANS TO LEAVE SHAMEN.

The British Consul in Shamen has announced that all Germans must evacuate the British Concession in Shamen within a month.

TAXATION OF WOLFRAIM.

The Treasurer has sent notifications to the leaders on the Northern borders asking them to discontinue levying taxes on wolfram. He adds that in view of the fact that wolfram is sold to foreigners, the Consular Body will interfere in the matter and inconvenience will be caused to the Canton Government.

KING CHOW REPORTS.

A message from Hoibow states that fighting continues on the King Chow front. Lung's troops are forcing the people in Hoibow to pay certain contributions to them. The American Consul has consented to mediate, and it is hoped that there will soon be a cessation of hostilities.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The members of the Provincial Assembly have decided to declare illegal the Civil Governor's order for a new election, as Parliament gave directions that any such procedure was to be postponed during the existence of unrest. The M.P.s, also, are opposed to the Civil Governor's order and will request him to cancel it.

It is also stated that the Treasurer has proposed that the candidates be ordered to pay an entrance fee of 10 cents each whereby a sum of more than \$600,000 will be raised. The Civil Governor has agreed to the proposal, and it will be carried out.

SALE OF WAR BONDS.

It is stated that the Tuchun and Civil Governor have jointly sent despatches to Their Excellencies the Governors of Hongkong and Macao, respectively, requesting them to allow the Kung Yick war bond tickets of Canton to be sold in Hongkong and Macao.

CHARTERED BANK.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The following telegram has been received by the local branch of the Chartered Bank from the Head Office in London:—

"Directors have this day applied to Treasury for sanction to increase capital of the Bank from £1,200,000 to £2,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of £20 each fully paid.
"Issue price of the new shares will be £40 per share, and shareholders will be entitled to subscribe for new shares in the proportion of two new shares for every three old shares now held by them."

THE WAR.

GERMANY APPEALS FOR EARLY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MORE GERMAN KINGS DETHRONED.

REJOICINGS IN THE ALLIED CAPITALS.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

ABDICATION OF EMPEROR KARL.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMISTICE.

GERMANY APPEALS FOR EARLY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, November 12th.

A German official statement says:—
Dr. Solf has sent a message to Mr. Robert Lansing as follows:—

"The Armistice being concluded, the German Government requests President Wilson to arrange peace negotiations.

The Government proposes, for the purpose of acceleration, firstly, that President Wilson should consider the conclusion of a preliminary peace, and enquire where and when the negotiations might begin.

Owing to the pressing danger of famine, the Government is particularly anxious that negotiations should begin immediately."

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE FOR SPA.

LONDON, November 12th.

A French official statement informs the German General Headquarters that Major Sistrone, of the Allied General Headquarters, accompanied by three officers, is proceeding to Spa to-day.

THE EVACUATION PERIOD ALTERED.

LONDON, November 12th.

A French official statement says that the Allied High Command grants an additional day to the fortnight allowed for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine, and announces that otherwise the terms of the Armistice cannot at present be modified.

EVACUATION OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, November 12th.

As regards the withdrawal of German troops from the territories which before the war were Russian, the Armistice stipulates that this condition should operate as soon as the Allies think the moment suitable, having regard for the internal situation in these territories.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES THE ALLIES.

LONDON, November 12th.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Armistice H.M. the King telegraphed his congratulations to the King of the Belgians, President Poincaré, the Mikado, President Wilson, the Kings of Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Greece, Siam, the Sultan of Egypt, and the Presidents of Portugal, China, Brazil, and Cuba.

NATIONAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, November 12th.

An impressive national thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's at noon. It was attended by Their Majesties and other Royalties, members of the Cabinet, Allied and Neutral diplomats, representatives from the Dominions, India and the Forces, also General Townshend.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York officiated. Dense crowds cheered Their Majesties en route.

ALSACE-LORENA DEPUTIES OVATED.

LYONS, November 12th.

During the meeting of the Chamber on Monday, M. Clemenceau read the Conditions of the Armistice.

Finally, the Deputies for Alsace-Lorraine, Abbe, Wetterle, Georges and Weill, lately Deputies in the Reichstag, were saluted by unanimous applause from the Chamber.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the "Marseillaise." — French Wireless.

FRENCH TROOPS EXTOLLED.

PARIS, November 12th.

General Petain, in an Army Order, extolls the courage and tenacity of the French troops during the war, and exhorts them, when they enter Germany as liberators, to refrain from excesses which their resentment of German outrages in France might justify.

PARIS DELIRIOUS WITH JOY.

PARIS, November 12th.

A Havas message says:—The people of Paris sang and wept in the streets, and shouted with joy. Flags were flown everywhere, and there were triumphant processions, the people carrying the banners of the Allies and singing national hymns.

Precisely at eleven o'clock a gun announced the opening of the new era of civilisation.

The streets were beflagged, the church bells were rung and salvoes were fired.

There were great processions in the streets, people carrying flags and singing the anthems of the Allies.

All the public buildings were illuminated at night. The noise of the celebration was heard in London through the telephone.

There were unforgettable scenes in the Chamber when M. Clemenceau read the terms of the Armistice.

The Premier's speech was punctuated with the firing of guns, cheers by the deputies, and frantic applause from the public galleries. After reading the terms, his voice broken with emotion, the Premier greeted France, Alsace-Lorraine, the fallen, and the Army.

The whole Chamber then rose and thundered out the "Marseillaise." The Deputies were almost delirious with joy. There were tears in all eyes.

MEMORABLE SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, when M. Clemenceau entered the Chamber to announce the terms of the Armistice, there was an unforgettable scene of enthusiasm, the whole House cheering for several minutes.

M. Clemenceau read the historic document setting the seal to German defeat amid applause which rose to a tornado when the evacuation of a wide strip of territory on the right bank of the Rhine was announced, as well as the surrender of a large part of the German fleet and the disarmament of the rest.

Never was such a burst of patriotic joy.

WHEN GERMAN TROOPS RETURN HOME.

PARIS, November 12th.

The German High Command has requested the French Government to exhort the populace of Alsace-Lorraine to refrain from showing their hostility to the retiring German troops.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, November 12th.

German Press comment on the Armistice terms takes a very gloomy view of the situation.

The *Morgen Zeitung* says that the conditions are terrible.

The *Vorwaerts* states that the Government has no alternative but to accept.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* says that the terms are monstrous.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says the terms are unprecedentedly inhumane. The paper is quite reconciled to the surrender of fortresses and ships, but is embittered at the handing over of railway material on the ground of urgent internal needs.

WHY HERR BALLIN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

It is reported that Herr Ballin, the Managing Director of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, committed suicide in his office in Hamburg, on learning the terms of the Armistice.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 12th.

A German official statement says that the Provisional Government's Executive Committee has decided that prisoners of war should remain in their places of employment and be obliged to work as heretofore, and receive the same wages as free German workmen.

These instructions presumably constitute temporary measures pending repatriation.

TYPICAL GERMAN CRAFT.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th.

The new Bavarian Government, through Switzerland, has informed the Allies that Bavaria is now a "People's State," and that the terms of the Armistice will bring chaos, and asking the Allies to name conditions which hit the guilty, adding that the "German military autocracy deserves no mercy."

WHY THE DOMINIONS WERE NOT CONSULTED.

LONDON, November 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions whether the Dominions had been represented in the Armistice discussions in Paris, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the statement dated on November 8th.

Mr. D. Macmaster asked:—Were the Dominions represented at the Conference on President Wilson's 14 Points?

Mr. Bonar Law said they were not, but obviously the Dominions, as a whole, could not possibly be there.

The Government had definitely promised that they would fully share in the peace negotiations. The Armistice terms were a different matter, for they had to be settled immediately.

Replying to Mr. Claude Lowther as to why Mr. W. M. Hughes was not invited, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think one ought to enter into details. The Government did not think there was any real connection between the Peace Conference and the Armistice terms.

They believed that, with the exception of one clause, where President Wilson was not absolutely distinct, everything which we and the Allies ever asked for could be claimed under President Wilson's 14 Points.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, November 12th.

A German official statement recommends all German merchantmen to proceed to the nearest port.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, November 12th.

Sir Sayendra P. Sinha is coming from India to attend the Imperial War Cabinet discussions preparatory to the Peace Conference.

BRITISH PREMIER'S STRIKING SPEECH.

LONDON, November 11th.

The following is the full text of the short but striking speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, after he had announced the acceptance by Germany of the terms of the Armistice:—

"Thus comes to an end the most terrible and most cruel war which ever scourged mankind; I hope we may say that on this fateful morning, came to an end all war. (Cheers) This is no time for words. Our hearts are too full of gratitude, to which no tongue can give adequate expression.

"I therefore move that the House immediately adjourn until to-morrow, and that we proceed to St. Margaret's to give humble thanks for the deliverance of the world from its great peril." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, seconding, declared that it was clear that the war had not only ended but that it could not be resumed. He trusted we had entered on a new chapter of international history in which war would be regarded as an anachronism. The House could do nothing but acknowledge its gratitude to Almighty God.

The motion was carried. Headed by the Speaker, with the Premier and Mr. Asquith walking together, and Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna immediately behind, and the other members following, the House crossed to St. Margaret's where a Thanksgiving Service was held.

REJOICINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 12th.

This afternoon the King, the Queen, and Princess Mary (His Majesty wearing a naval uniform) were driven, in spite of the rain, in an open carriage drawn by a pair of horses, and escorted only by the Police, from Buckingham Palace to the Mansion House, through immense cheering crowds.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

LONDON, November 12th.

A persistent drizzle this afternoon continued in the evening, but in no way damped the ardour of the crowds rejoicing in the streets. Lights were turned on at central points, notably the West End, outside the theatres and music halls, and stimulated the gaiety of the people who were able for the first time for years to see each other's faces by artificial light. All entertainments were packed, the audiences constantly interrupting the performances by rising and singing the National Anthem.

Messages from members of the Cabinet and other prominent personages were thrown on the screens and were cheered most frantically.

The exciting scenes during the day at Buckingham Palace were surpassed in the evening when the slogan "We want King George" from thousands of enthusiasts again sounded, compelling Their Majesties to reappear on the balcony and acknowledge the greetings, which swelled louder when the King called for cheers for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

SILENT THANKFULNESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LONDON, November 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—

"I was in Lille when the conclusion of the Armistice was announced. There was nothing approaching a demonstration. The demeanour of the people was cheerful but stoical; that of the British soldiers in the streets almost one of indifference.

The news was transmitted to the front lines very promptly. The troops were ordered to unfurl bayonets, unload magazines, stand to for further orders, and make no attempt to fraternise with the enemy.

There was some demonstrativeness on the German side, but generally the tidings were taken quietly.

There was more jubilation among the troops resting. Parades were ordered for eleven o'clock. Bugles sounded the "cease-fire." Bands played the National Anthem, the "Marseillaise," and "It's a long way to Tipperary."

Soon afterwards, the roads were black with refugees liberated by the Germans. The prevailing sentiment in the war area was one of silent thankfulness.

AMERICAN CELEBRATIONS.

NEW YORK, November 12th.

There were enthusiastic Armistice demonstrations throughout the States. Business was generally at a standstill.

President Wilson drove to the Capitol at Washington, through cheering crowds, and read the Armistice terms to Congress. The enforcement of the draft law has been suspended, but the Navy will not yet be demobilized.

CANADIAN JUBILATION.

TORONTO, November 12th.

There were Armistice processions in all the cities in the Dominion, which practically enjoyed a holiday.

A favourite celebration was the hanging and burning of the effigy of the Kaiser in the streets.

CRIMINALS TO THE LAST.

PARIS, November 12th.

A Havas message says:—Hostilities came to an end at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

An Armistice, not peace, has been achieved—but the terms are so drastic that Germany has been robbed of any power of even wishing to recommence hostilities.

The Germans, criminals to the last, bombed Charleville on the day of the Armistice with gas shells.

ALLIES TO ASSIST GERMAN PEOPLE.

PARIS, November 12th.

M. Clemenceau, addressing Paris journalists, said that Germany had waited until the last minute of exhaustion before she capitulated. She will now be unable to re-victualise herself, as the situation in Germany and Austria is desperate. "We will assist them to the utmost because we are waging a war for, and not against, humanity."

THE CRAVEN KAISER.

PARIS, November 11th.

Public sentiment in France is that of contempt for the craven Kaiser and the Crown Prince who lack the courage to face the nation they misruled and ruined. They ought to be tried for their crimes against humanity.

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

DISORDER SPREADS TO THE ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

The *Handelsblad* reports that several thousand German soldiers at Boverlo Camp in Belgium raised the Red Flag and attacked another force which was pro-Kaiser. The latter force was defeated and fled with their arms and artillery to the Dutch frontier, where they were subsequently disarmed.

Serious disorders have broken out in the German garrison at Antwerp.

FRESH FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th.

A telegram from Berlin states that telegrams were found in the palace of the Crown Princess indicating a plot to send for Imperialist troops from the front to crush the revolution in Berlin.

There was fresh fighting on Monday in the Royal stables where officers renewed their firing, also in the interior of the city where the revolutionary troops used machine-guns. There were many dead.

THE SPREAD OF REVOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

A telegram from Frankfurt states that the Soviet are in complete control. They are maintaining a guard of soldiers in the public buildings.

A telegram from Düsseldorf states that the Soviet have appealed for the maintenance of order and warned the people that attacks on property and life would be suppressed. Strikes are prohibited.

A telegram from Hamburg states that business has been resumed. Everything has been fairly normal under Soviet rule.

German guards on the Dutch frontier have thrown down their arms. The frontiers are entirely open. Hundreds of German officers are fleeing to Holland.

GERMAN ROYALTIES IN SAFETY.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Soviet in Potsdam is protecting the new palace where the Empress, the Crown Princess and the other Princesses and their children are in absolute security.

The *Local Anzeiger* announces that it retains its name having obtained the Government's protection against the Spartacus or Bolshevik group which seized the premises and altered the title to the *Red Flag*.

MORE GERMAN KINGS DEPOSED.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

The *Vorwaerts* states that the Soviet deposed the King of Saxony and the First and Second Chambers.

The State Ministers are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet, pending the new elections, based on universal suffrage for men and women.

The Soviet in Berlin passed a resolution in favour of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced the throne for himself and his House.

It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been deposed.

The Polish Directorate established at Cracow has issued a proclamation deposing the Regency Council.

Herr Hirsch, Majority Socialist Deputy, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

GERMANY FORMALLY PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

A proclamation by the Berlin Soviet formally announcing that Germany is now a Socialist Republic says that for years the people were enveloped in a mesh of lies, but the much vaunted militarism had collapsed.

The Proclamation states that all garrisons where no Soviet exists will have Soldiers' Councils, while Peasants' Councils will be formed in the country.

THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 12th.

A German official statement says:—The new National Government met, consisting of the Majority Socialists, Herr Ebert, Herr Scheidemann, Herr Landsberg, and the Independent Socialists, Herr Haase, Herr Dittmann and Herr Barth.

Every Departmental Minister will be assisted by two Socialists, one Majority Socialist and one Independent Socialist.

Herr Ebert and Herr Haase held the Chairmanship of the Political Cabinet.

The isolated resistance in Berlin, of officers faithful to the Kaiser, were soon suppressed.

The population is quiet and obedient. Isolated pillagings have been ruthlessly punished.

General von Hindenburg, who is still at Headquarters, is in accord with the new Government.

GERMAN PARTY STRIFE SETTLED.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert announced that the strife between the Majority Socialists and the Independent Socialists has ended.

A telegram from Darmstadt states that the Grand Duke of Hesse has been placed under preventive arrest.

BOLSHEVIST AMBASSADOR RETURNS TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

The Bolshevik Ambassador, M. Yoffe, and his Staff, whom Prince Max had expelled, have returned to Berlin.

Revolutionists destroy German training-ship.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

The *Weser Zeitung* states that the training-ship *Schlenker*, mentioned on November 8th, was pursued by Revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, November 12th.

A Havas message says:—Few people are prepared to take seriously Herr Ebert's Imperial Republic. Not one of the men who have come to the top in the present German crisis has a clean record in this war.

SOLDIERS' COUNCIL AT THE FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the *Local Anzeiger* is now a Socialist organ, named the *Red Flag*. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the former Imperial mouth-piece has been taken over by the Independent Socialists and re-named the *International*.

The German Main Headquarters telegrams that a Soldiers' Council has been formed at the front without disturbance. It confers with General Hindenburg to-day.

REVOLUTIONARIES CONTROL HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, November 12th.

As regards Strassburg's wireless appeal, a telegram from Bremen states that the whole North Sea Fleet, also Heligoland, is in hands of the Soldiers' Council.

General.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPEROR KARL ABDICATES.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEAD.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th.

It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Karl has abdicated. The Foreign Minister Dr. Adler, is dead.

THE CROWN PRINCE SHOT?

WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

The *Vaterland* states that the Crown Prince was shot in an affray with German Guards when endeavouring to cross the frontier on Sunday.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR ACHIEVEMENTS.

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

LONDON, November 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000 said that he expected the expenditure to be less, but if this was the end of the war, some of the expenses of demobilisation must be paid out of this vote.

He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary to bring food supplies to Europe.

For 22 days, up to November 19th, the daily expenditure of the war was £6,888,000.

At October the 19 loans to the Allies amounted to £1,468,000,000 and the loans to the Dominions to £218,000,000.

Altogether £568,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £235,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy, and £127,000,000 to the smaller States.

Britain's debts abroad did not exceed £1,000,000,000 and this we could easily bear.

Our future depended on the extent to which labour and capital could work together harmoniously.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 4.)
General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.
PROMOTING THE RIGHT SPIRIT THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, November 13th.
The War Office announces that a Conference of Representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces, has appointed a Committee, with General Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering a spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all those serving in the Royal Navy, Army, and the Royal Air Force.

The Conference has also appointed a Committee, with Admiral Jellicoe as Chairman, to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire, among all those serving in the present war.

The latter Committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces, and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND.
THE WORKMEN'S DEMANDS.

BERNE, November 12th.
A general strike has begun everywhere, without disorders. Troops have been called out. The Post and Telegraph and Customs officials are not going on strike at present, though they are prepared to support the workmen's demands—which include the speedy re-election of the National Council on a proportional basis, the re-election of the Federal Council, according to the strength of the Parties, the revision of the Constitution, the extension of popular rights, and that the war debt should be covered by taxation of big incomes.

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.
BERNE, November 12th.

There is considerable labour unrest, of a revolutionary character, throughout Switzerland and strong hostility to the measures, aiming at the preservation of order. The Federal Council announces its intention of calling up additional troops, and will resist the revolutionary movement for the reforms which it is prepared to introduce voluntarily.

ON ARMISTICE DAY.
FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCE TO THE LAST.

LONDON, November 13th.
A French communiqué says:—East of the Forest of Treton we reached the Belgian frontier.

After severe fighting, we forced passages on the Meuse between Vigne and Lumes.

LEST WE FORGET.
LONDON, November 12th.

A French communiqué, announcing the conclusion of the Armistice, emphasises that the Allies, after four months' decisive offensive, have driven back, beaten, and thrown out of France the powerful German Army and forced it to sue for peace.

IN THE BALKANS.
ALLIED TROOPS' FINAL COUP.

LONDON, November 13th.
A French communiqué states that before the Armistice was signed, the Anglo-French troops forced the passage of the Danube and entered Wallachia, effecting a junction with the Rumanian Army.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.
REMOVAL OF WAR RESTRICTIONS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, November 13th.
In the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Samuel suggested that all restrictions on the freedom of the Press should now be removed.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government were closely considering the matter.

THE REPUBLIC OF GERMAN-AUSTRIA.
PART OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

COPENHAGEN, November 12th.
The State Council in Vienna has adopted a Bill proclaiming German-Austria a Republic, and part of the German Republic.

COST OF LIVING AT HOME.

AN ADVANCE OF WAGES.

LONDON, November 13th.
The Committee of Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of 3s. a week to men of 18 years and upwards and half a crown to boys and apprentices in engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft, chemical and other munition works.

WHERE IS THE CROWN PRINCE?
CONFLICTING REPORTS IN DUTCH PRESS.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.
The Dutch newspapers contain conflicting reports of the Crown Prince's whereabouts.

It is stated that German soldiers prevented him from crossing the frontier, while it is also rumoured that he is staying at Middachten for some weeks.

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.
THE ONWARD MARCH OF BOLSHEVISM.

AMSTERDAM, November 12th.
The Federation of Dutch Revolutionary Socialists have opened a campaign as a preparation for a revolution which they hope will break out in Holland in consequence of events in Germany.

A Conference of Moderate Socialists and Labourites have drafted a programme of sweeping reforms.

THE I.A.F.'S LAST KICK!
BOMBING OF GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, November 12th.
The Press Bureau states:—

On the afternoon of November 10th the Independent Air Force machines bombed the railway junctions at Elhringen.

On the same night we attacked the aerodromes at Morhange, Frescaty, and Lellingen and the railways at Metz-Sablon.

We obtained direct hits at Frescaty, and exceptionally good shooting at Morhange, where ten direct hits on the hangars were scored.

Three large fires were started and other considerable damage was done.

SERBIA'S TOLL IN THE WAR.
SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

A Serbian official statement announces that from July 27th, 1914, up to July 14th, 1918, Serbia had placed 707,343 men in the field and maintained them during the whole of that period.

Of the half a million effectives, the number who had fallen in battle and died in captivity up to the last Serbian Offensive was 322,000 showing that one half of the male population had perished outright in the war; it also gives the total loss of livestock and war material.

The military expenses up to the arrival at Corfu amounted to over £26,000,000 not including the damage to private property and the requisitions of food-stuffs.

ROUMANIA DEMANDS EVACUATION.
GENERAL MACKENSEN IN A QUANDARY.

LYON, November 12th.
Roumania has issued an ultimatum to General Mackensen, demanding the evacuation of all the German troops, adding that if evacuation is not carried out within twenty-four hours the Roumanian Government will take the necessary measures by force.—French Wireless.

LORD NORTHCLEIFF RESIGNS.
LONDON, November 12th.

Lord Northcliffe has resigned, pointing out that the Armistice necessitates the termination of enemy propaganda.

A NEW LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL.
Sir George Cave has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal and receives a Viscounty.

Naval Activities.
EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
ALLIED DESTROYERS ENTER THE DARDANELLES.

ALEXANDRETTA OCCUPIED.
PARIS, November 12th.

British and French destroyers have entered the Dardanelles. The Allies have occupied Alexandretta.

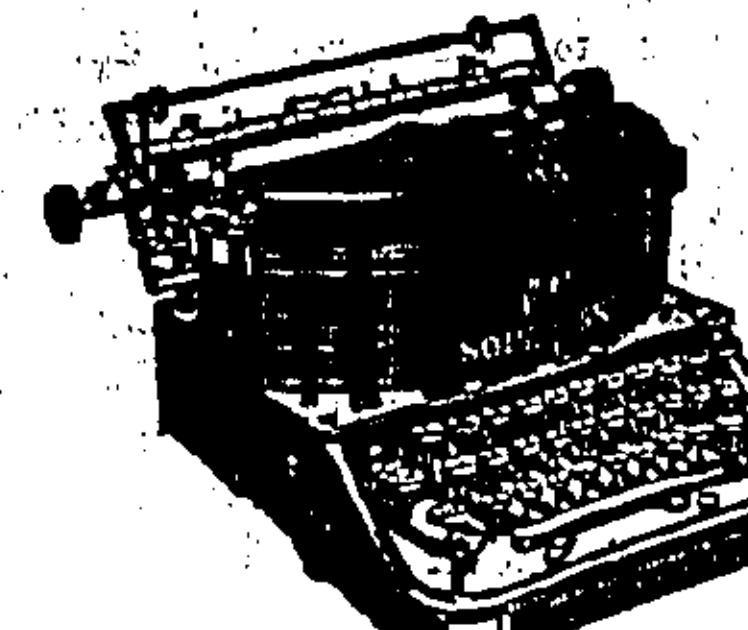
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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

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CHEESE!!

CHEESE!!!

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AMERICAN CHEESE.
FRENCH COULOMMIER
COTTAGE
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1628

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is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and other ailments of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the most obstinate cases of constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and other ailments of the digestive system. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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1645

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1644

SWEDEN, AND BRITAIN. PRESS LAW AND LICENSE.

[BY A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT TO THE
"DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

The other day attention was directed to attacks by certain Swedish papers on England and the British Minister at Stockholm. The outcome of a prosecution for these attacks was unfavourably compared with the punishment of a Socialist paper for attacks on Germany and the Kaiser. The conclusion was drawn that even judicial institutions in Sweden seemed to show partiality. Neutrality is essentially a State formula; from the opening of the war men in neutral countries have taken sides, often with great heat. That has particularly been the case in Sweden, whose attitude during the first years of the war was largely determined by her relations to Russia, and her apprehensions from that source. But although the facts stated were correct, their presentation without any explanatory qualifications gave a wrong impression of Swedish sentiments towards the Allies and of the apparent partiality manifested in certain judgments in cases of Press offences.

When Sweden settled down after the upheaval of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, she adopted fundamental laws, based on the ideas of liberty and democracy, which won through in the French Revolution. One of them was a separate Press law giving extensive liberty to the Press, and guarding that liberty against interference from any quarter with extraordinary constitutional guarantees. An alteration of that law is very difficult to effect; it can only be done if a decision by the Parliament to that effect is confirmed by a succeeding new Parliament after a general election. This is the main reason why it has been found impossible or impracticable to introduce any Press censorship in Sweden during the war, however desirable that might have been as a temporary measure. One of the regrettable results of the absence of censorship has been that a few organs of the Press, for different reasons, which space forbids me to deal with here, have all through the war attacked the Allies, and particularly England, very often using abusive language, and all along discriminating against the *Entente* in a most partial manner. Some of the papers have been led in these campaigns by a class of anti-British maniacs, and the unfortunate thing is that these so-called pro-German papers have been quoted abroad as expressing Swedish sentiment to an extent out of all proportion to their real influence. Thus the public in Allied countries finally has come to believe that they represent a considerable body of Swedish opinion. Much less attention has in Allied countries been given to the far larger part of the Swedish Press which has been guided by a sincere desire to support the loyal neutrality of the State, and to show strict impartiality towards the belligerents.

PAPERS OF NO WEIGHT.

Thus it happens that a few Swedish Press organs have been given undue weight in this and other Allied countries. It should be emphatically stated that those organs, which probably are more misled, or ignorant, or mentally limited in their patriotism than pro-German, have from the beginning of the war had very little influence on public affairs and public opinion, and have now practically none whatever, and do not reflect any considerable body of Swedish sentiment. With their short-sightedness, credulity, lack of sense of true proportion, and their ignorance of England they possess, at least, one good quality although it has been diverted into false action—they are undoubtedly, above all, Swedish patriots. They are the Swedish counterpart of the Pan-Germans. In this way the Swedish Press law, in preventing the introduction of censorship and thus giving the authorities no power to bridle these organs, has caused undue importance to be given them abroad, as reflecting Swedish opinion. Another effect of that more than a hundred years old Press law, in its democratic guarantees of the freedom of the Press, is that it is very difficult to secure a conviction. This more than any partiality on the part of judicial institutions, could explain the result of the cases quoted. All cases of Press offences are judged by a jury of nine members, of which the plaintiff selects three, the defendant three, and the Court three. A finding by six jurors is required to convict, and the decision of the jury cannot be interfered with by the Court. The Appeal Court has only to decide whether the legal formalities have been complied with in the lower courts. This judicial institution, in the sense of courts administering the ordinary law of the land, have very little to say in cases concerning Press offences. This extensive and strongly fortified freedom of the Press in Sweden has thus had some serious consequences during the war. But the question is whether it is now a great thing to have been able to maintain this freedom intact, in spite of the shelter it has given to dangerous abuse.

The attacks against the British Minister at Stockholm, already mentioned, came from a spurious publication, a little weekly gutter paper *Spejeln* ("The Mirror"), which lives on scandal, and to which no serious person pays any attention. A temporary publication of that kind does not belong to the Swedish Press in the ordinary sense; it has repeatedly been convicted, and the judicial authorities are certainly not inclined to deal leniently with it whenever they have power. Every Swedish journalist would decline to have anything to do with a paper of that kind. The Swedish Press as a whole gives quite a different reflection of Swedish opinion. The effects of the initial whirlwind of German propaganda and German victories, and of the combination of despotic Russia with free England and France, have faded out long ago. Gradually, as the war developed, the fundamental matters at issue emerged from the fog of mis-statements,

PREJUDICES, AND IGNORANCE.

The reckless brutality of the Prussian war methods reacted with great force. The once so powerful, clever German propaganda lost its influence, as it was bound to do, because in the long run no propaganda can change injustice, wrong, and selfish brutality into the opposite. The Russian shadow disappeared. The German shadow rose in its place. The Baltic, so long considered mainly a Swedish sea, came under the complete domination of Germany, as did the countries along its eastern shores. Sweden's promised trading land for the future.

FEW PRO-GERMANS LEFT.

What happened on the Aland Islands and in Finland opened the eyes even of those who would not see what the pan-German plans and actions meant. Long before that time popular feeling in Sweden had led to the fall of first one and then another Conservative Government, and its replacement by a Liberal Socialist Government, naturally in sympathy with the main principles defended by the Allied Powers, and representing those principles within Sweden, while in its relations to the belligerents maintaining the strictest neutrality. In spite of strong opposition and constant attacks, this Government finally concluded a commercial agreement with the Allies, securing supplies of necessities in exchange for other services, by which it is hoped that the very severe sufferings of the Swedish people will be considerably relieved. By that measure the present Government of Sweden has further strengthened its position.

If there are still some people in Sweden who show particular hostility towards the Allies, there are now in Sweden very few pro-Germans, in the old sense of the word. Most of them have considerably changed their views. Even among the military, and in the higher bureaucratic circles, the tone is now different. The fundamental questions and the main facts behind the war are common property, and the knowledge is decisive. As an illustration I mention a significant incident. The editor of a leading Swedish newspaper, who is now visiting England, told me that on his way here he travelled together with a German couple in the train from Stockholm to Christiania. The man was a prominent director of a big German insurance company, and they had just come from Germany. Both began to lament the hostility against Germany, which to their great and painful surprise, they had met with, even in Sweden. "How is it that we seem to be hated everywhere?" they asked. And then they stated, as an example, that one evening they had been dining at the well-known garden-restaurant Hassbacken, in Stockholm, in the summer, the resort of tout le monde. When the music played "The Marseillaise" the public rose and joined in; so they also did when "God Save the King" was played. But when "Die Wacht am Rhein" was given the public, with very few exceptions, remained sitting. To the German people an abyss opened at this manifestation of sentiment from a public of which something quite different had been expected.

POTATOES FED ON AIR ENORMOUS CROP GROWN WITHOUT MANURE.

Do the farmers and allotment holders all make a mistake in applying manure to their potato fields?

Mr. Sampson Morgan, who last year wrote to the *Daily Express* about his wonderful crop of one-pound apples, grown on trees fertilised only with vegetable manure, recently sent the newspaper six "air-grown" giant potatoes. Three were kidneys, the largest weighing over one pound; and three were round, the largest weighing ten ounces. They were grown without any kind of fertiliser, except air.

The basis of my latest discovery in soil dietetics, writes Mr. Sampson Morgan, "is the fact that 97 per cent. of the make-up of crops comes from the air, so that the atmosphere is the great source of plant food. With this in mind, in the early part of the year I prepared a bed of soil of very ordinary quality, out of which the humus had been burned. Then I specially aerated it, and made it perfectly free from any toxic, or acid, condition."

CLEAR SKINS.

Early in March I planted medium-sized, whole, round and kidney potatoes. I have just lifted the roots. They yielded from sixteen to forty large potatoes each—an average of twenty-eight per plant, most of which weighed from six to eighteen ounces each. They have clear skins, are finely flavoured, and cook white and fluffy. They represent the most remarkable crop ever grown.

Forty years ago I grew clean culture potatoes at the rate of forty tons an acre. My clean culture method in late years has given me over a gallon a root—at the rate of fifty tons an acre. The output of my air-fed potatoes is at the rate of sixty-five tons an acre. For five years previously the plot had no organic or inorganic manure or fertiliser whatever, so that the test was a severe one. The soil was fed with air and rain-water only.

Mr. Sampson Morgan states that the importance of nitric acid brought down to the soil by rain and absorbed by the earth has never yet been fully recognised by scientists, and that the thorough aeration of the soil is totally neglected in ordinary farming. If the soil is in a perfect state of receptivity ample quantities of nitrogen will be forthcoming from the air alone. He affirms that in time from fifty to 100 tons of potatoes can be obtained by his method from an acre of soil.

Through my clean culture, he adds, "I prove that stable manure is unnecessary and a soil poisoner." The evidence of tests with three different products this season has satisfied him that farm plants and soils can acquire nitrogen from the air direct in sufficient quantity to mature perfect crops.



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-valuation; you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL HAYES, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

[4341]

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1529.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3335.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

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NOV. 29TH

HEATHER DAY

WE ARE INDEBTED TO

THE KAISER

All Hongkong knows what Heather Day is and what it came into being for. We know that it exists to save, not to sacrifice; to cure, not to kill, to relieve suffering, not to inflict pain.



But it did not know anything of Heather Day or the institutions it supports till His Imperial All Highest Majesty the Kaiser turned his guns, his poison gas and his flame-throwers on peaceful mankind. It was this that brought Heather Day into existence, and for Heather Day, with its pleasurable opportunities of giving generously to the noblest of causes, we are indebted to the Kaiser. Its the only good service he has done so far.

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NOV. 29TH

Buy St. Andrew's War Bond Tickets.

[2640]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NAIROBI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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or to Rums & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Nov. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Nov. Noon.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in saloons and State-rooms and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	FRIDAY,	15th Nov. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	22nd Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Due at
COLOMBO	11.00	Str. from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Transshipment with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service in	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DEVEREAUX, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 TONS	17th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 TONS	7th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 TONS	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 TONS	19th Nov. 11 A.M.
KOBE	TAMA MARU 7,000 TONS	23rd Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IR. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

* Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "YUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

† SUWA MARU	Mon. 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.
† YUSHIMI MARU	Tues. 26th Dec. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 522 and 523

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 18th Nov. Noon
TENYO MARU	20,000	TUES. 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	20,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

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F. BADAMELLE,
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Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12.	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO, SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" SUNDAY, 17th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

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